

RONALD H. BROWN FEDERAL BUILDING

JULY 28, 1997.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. SHUSTER, from the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 29]

[Including cost estimate of the Congressional Budget Office]

The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 29) to designate the Federal building located at 290 Broadway in New York, New York, as the “Ronald H. Brown Federal Building”, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

Ronald H. Brown was the first African-American Secretary of Commerce. He was an advocate for civil rights; a bridge builder mending the divisions of race, religion and cultures; a mentor developing young talent and extending the ladder of opportunity to a new generation of leaders.

Secretary Brown’s life was one marked by an outstanding record of accomplishment and service to his country. It was in this service that he gave his life. In 1996, while on a mission of foreign trade development, the airplane carrying Secretary Brown crashed in Bosnia.

Secretary Brown was born in Washington, D.C., and grew up in New York City. He attended Middlebury College in Vermont, and earned his law degree from St. John’s University. Between earning his degrees, Secretary Brown served four years in the United States Army in both Germany and Korea.

Secretary Brown was nominated to his cabinet position by President Clinton in 1992. In addition to his Cabinet position, Secretary Brown had held the rank of Captain in the United States Army; and held the offices of Vice President of the National Urban League and Chief Counsel to the Senate Judiciary Committee. Secretary Brown also served on the Board of Trustees for Middlebury College and was chairman of the Senior Advisory Committee at the John

F. Kennedy Institute of Politics at Harvard University. He was a distinguished attorney, a trusted advisor to the President of the United States, and a dedicated father.

This is a fitting honor to a dedicated public servant.

COMPLIANCE WITH RULE XI

With respect to the requirements of clause 2(1)(3) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

(1) The Committee held a markup of this legislation on July 23, 1997.

(2) The requirements of section 308(a)(1) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 are not applicable to this legislation since it does not provide new budget authority or new or increased tax expenditures.

(3) The Committee has not received a report from the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight of oversight findings and recommendations arrived at under clause 4(C)(2) of rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(4) With respect to clause 2(1)(3)(C) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and Section 403 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, a cost estimate by the Congressional Budget Office was received by the Committee. The report follows:

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, July 25, 1997.

Hon. BUD SHUSTER,
Chairman, Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congressional Budget Office has reviewed the following bills, which were ordered reported by the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on July 23, 1997. This cost estimate supersedes the estimate CBO prepared on July 24, 1997, and reflects a subsequent technical amendment provided by the Committee changing the bill title of H.R. 1479.

Enacting these bills would have no significant impact on the federal budget. The bills would not affect direct spending or receipts; therefore, pay-as-you-go procedures would not apply. The bills contain no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments. The bills reviewed are:

H.R. 29, a bill to designate the federal building located at 290 Broadway in New York, New York, as the "Ronald H. Brown Federal Building;"

H.R. 81, a bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 401 South Michigan Street in South Bend, Indiana, as the "Robert K. Rodibaugh United States Bankruptcy Courthouse;"

H.R. 548, a bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 500 Pearl Street in New York City, New York, as the "Ted Weiss United States Courthouse;"

H.R. 595, a bill to designate the federal building and United States courthouse located at 475 Mulberry Street in Macon,

Georgia, as the “William Augustus Bootle Federal Building and United States Courthouse;”

H.R. 613, a bill to designate the federal building located at 61 Forsyth Street, SW, in Atlanta, Georgia, as the “Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center”;

H.R. 643, a bill to designate the United States courthouse to be constructed at the corner of Superior and Huron Roads in Cleveland, Ohio, as the “Carl B. Stokes United States Courthouse;”

H.R. 824, a bill to designate the federal building located at 717 Madison Place, NW, in the District of Columbia, as the “Howard T. Markey National Courts Building;”

H.R. 892, a bill to designate the federal building located at 236 Sharkey Street in Clarksdale, Mississippi, as the “Aaron Henry Federal Building and United States Courthouse;”

H.R. 962, a bill to designate the federal building in Suitland, Maryland, as the “W. Edwards Deming Federal Building;”

H.R. 994, a bill to designate the United States border station located in Pharr, Texas, as the “Kika de la Garza United States Border Station;”

H.R. 1479, a bill to designate the federal building and United States courthouse located at 300 Northeast First Avenue in Miami, Florida, as the “David W. Dyer Federal Building and United States Courthouse;”

H.R. 1484, a bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 100 Franklin Street in Dublin, Georgia, as the “J. Joy Rowland United States Courthouse;”

H.R. 1502, a bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 301 West Main Street in Benton, Illinois, as the “James L. Foreman United States Courthouse;” and

H.R. 1851, a bill to designate the United States courthouse located at 200 South Washington Street in Alexandria, Virginia, as the “Martin V.B. Bostetter, Jr. United States Courthouse.”

If you wish further details on this estimate, we will be pleased to provide them. The CBO staff contact is John R. Righter.

Sincerely,

JAMES L. BLUM
(For June E. O’Neill, Director).

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause (2)(1)(4) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, committee reports on a bill or joint resolution of a public character shall include a statement citing the specific powers granted to the Congress in the Constitution to enact the measure. The Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure finds that Congress has the authority to enact this measure pursuant to its powers granted under Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution.

COST OF LEGISLATION

Clause 7(a) of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires a statement of the estimated cost to the United States which will be incurred in carrying out H.R. 29, as reported,

in fiscal year 1997, and each of the following five years. Implementation of this legislation is not expected to result in any increased costs to the United States.

COMMITTEE ACTION AND VOTE

In compliance with clause (2)(1)(2) (A) and (B) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, at a meeting of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure on July 23, 1997, a quorum being present, H.R. 29 was unanimously approved by a voice vote and ordered reported.

